Committee for Courts of Justice, previously set for 4 P. M., and the fact
that without the attendance of the members of the committee on the session of
the Senate, a quorum could not be had for
an afternoon session, the Senate gave
way to precedent and dispensed with the
afternoon session for the day only.

VERBAL AMENDMENTS.

At five minutes of noon, Mr. Walkins,
advocate of the Jordan bill, was recognized and moved that the rules be suspended in order that amendments to the
measure might be proposed. Thereupon
several verbal amendments perfecting the
phraseology of the bill were adopted without division.

several varbal amendments perfecting the phraseology of the bill were adopted without division.

Mr. Walker, of Northumberland, took the floor at noon to advocate the adoption of the report of the Committee for Fish and Game, and the defeat of the Jordan-Cardwell' still. He regretted exceedingly that the General Assembly had seen fit at this stage of a legislative session to take up a measure of such grave importance to the entire State, and especially to a large proportion of its citizens. They was lacking for the proper consideration of the measure as it deserved. The speaker then briefly traced the dovelopment of oyster legislation in this State from 1891 down to the present. He explained the unsatisfactory legislation which left to the courts to decide upon propoderance of testimony what territory was and what was hot natural oyster rock. A great mass of conflicting testimony was offered whenever any one applied for the lease of planting ground. This unsatisfactory state of affairs gave rise to the demand for a complete and accurate delineation of the natural oyster rocks and shoals of the State. The response to that demand was action by the General Assembly, which has come to be known as the Baylor greedetic survey, defining what is and what is not natural oyster rock is a matter of local knowledge or information. No engineer or shell fish commissioner could say what was natural oyster rock. That was a matter to be ascertained by local inquiry and investigation.

Mr. Wallker went somewhat into death.

Air, Waller went sometimes tall in showing how the Baylor survey was made, and the delineation of the natural oyster rock, and how the inwas made, and the delineation of the instituted oyster rock, and how the information thus gleaned was filed in the several County Courts and made concusive evidence in any dispute as to what is natural oyster rock, and should not be leased out. The Northumberland sense in the country of the to the estimated barren area within and without the said survey. There were, he said, about 350,000 acres of barren area outside the survey, but all this was not available for planting purposes, some of it being in the deep waters of the Chesapeake deep water, planting had been successfully tried in some other States but the experiment in such planting had just begun. Up to this time only about 50,000 acres of barren oyster lands had been leased.

PROLONGED EFFORT.

Not a session of the General Assembly, he said, for the last eight or ten years, had been held at which there were not had been held at which there were not bills offered asking that certain ground be resurveyed, or that alleged barren area within the limits of the Baylor survey be leased for planting purposs. There was plenty of barren rock outside the survey then, and there is now, but these planters applying for the lease of ground within the survey did not really wish barren rock on which they must go to the expense of depositing shells, but they wished to lease natural rock on which they could take oysters without the labor and expense of shelling and planting oysters. The take oysters without the labor and ex-pense of shelling and planting oysters. The speaker added significantly that in his opinion the present determined movement to break the survey was explainedable in to break the survey was explainedable in the same way. The planters who were clamoring for the passage of the pending bill, in the speaker's opinion, did not want barren area, for there was plenty of that outside the survey, but they did want the natural oyster rock whereon they might harvest without planting.

Mr. Walker recalled the fact that even after the Baylor survey and the surveys

Mr. Walker recalled the fact that even after the Baylor survey and the surveys supplementary thereto, the expenses of maintaining the oyster navy and of protecting the oyster beds had more than offset the revenue from the lease of planting grounds. Then Dr. Le Cato devised and proposed the creation of the State Board of Flaheries, with power to enforce the oyster laws of the State. As a result of this plan the oyster interests of the State began to return a net reveof the State began to return a net revo nue to the Commonwealth, and ever since averaged \$30,000, and this year it would

weight so, ob., and the present set of the seat of the past discention for the past discention years, the speaker took up and dissected carefully and critically the report of the speaker like which recommended the action embodied in the pending bill. With keen eatire he analyzed and antagonized the claims set forth in the report of the special joint committee. He held up to ridicule the assertion of the committee that they had carefully examined all the 255,000 acres embraced in the Baylor curvey and ventured the assertion that no two members of the committee with a beat could examine an acre of oyster curvey, and ventured the assertion that no two members of the committee with a beat could examine an acre of oyster rock in a month. Mr. Walker put the rituation concisely in this form: It takes 0,000 expert tongers and 2,500 dredsers eight months to examine one-fourth of the 25,000 acres in the survey, yet the legislative joint committee claims to have examined all these 225,000 acres in severatives and acres outside the boundaries of the Baylor survey, of which but 50,000 acres neares had been leased, leaving 350,000 acres yet open to lease. It costs about \$1,000 per acre. Mr. Walker, with searching satire, dissected the report of the special joint committee and refuted the conclusions reached.

Directing his attention to the plans proposed by the bill for leasing out the barren area within the survey and the power lodged in the special joint committee, Mr. Walker showed the utter impracticability of the plan, as he concluded it, and the hijustice of permitting the lease to planters of large areas on short notics, when the present laws require thirty days' posted notice of application for lease. He expressed the confine that the powers conferred on the committee are far too broad. It would require a man desiring to lease cyster ground to begin an impossible search and an almost internaliable journey in search of the wandering committee.

HOARD OF FISHERIES.

of the wandering committee.

BOARD OF FISHERIES.

Mr. Watkins, at this point, interjected the inquiry whether or not 'Mr Walker would accept the bill with an amendment leaving the lease of lands to the State Board of Fisheries. Mr. Walker replied that even this would be bad enough, but not as bad as the plan proposed in the

Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach



"Simplicity is the truest elegance in dress." The Alpha and Omega of correct dress—good taste."

This is the season of things. Fashion demands big overcoats, big scaris, broad lour-in-hands, double-breasted vests, big mufflers, big shoes, loose fitting gloves; and we have a big stock for young men, as well as for the man of conventional taste.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits of the highest order of excellence are here at a moment's

Everybody is learning to look to Berry's for these things.



solite, and he would state his position on, it when it was.

After covering avery phase of the question with care and force, the speaker devoted himself to the question of the constitutionality of the measure, and argued with great vigor that the measure was a distinct violation of the express inhibition of the organic law against leasing the natural oyster rock of the State. To do so would be to alienate the common interest in the common property of the State. The Baylor survey was the only answer to the question: "What is the natural oyster rock of the State." In conclusion Mr. Walker made a very impressive appeal to the General Assembly not to pass the pending bill, and warned the members of the great dansate.

warned the members of the great danger with such an ill considered and hasty ger with such an III considered and litisty step would necessary be attended. He likened the case to that of entrusting to the care of a child a piece of mechanism of the most delicate and intricate adjustment, which would be deranged and destroyed by the handling. Again he compared to the control of the pared teh action of releasing a fire ship to drift with the winds and tides amid a by the simile the disastrons consequences to a great valuable industry that would result from the action proposed. As a final word he disclaimed any discourtesy or reflection upon any member of the special joint legislative committee, for whom he had the warmest regard, and in whom he had the highest confidence. Nowhom he had the highest confidence. Noticing that he said Hippantly would, he trusted, be construed as in any way reflecting upon them or their motives, and he did not believe it would be.

Mr. Walker spoke for an hour and a half, making an exhaustive discussion of the subject in a careful and methodical propers and sustaining his contentions.

manner, and sustaining his contactions by a great array of statistical matter and by reference to many authorities. The speaker was given close attention and was free from interruptions, and as he resumed his seat, and later when the Senate adjourned, was warmly congratulated by the follow members.

his fellow members.
APPOMATTOX BILL. During Mr. Walker's speech, Mr. Davis, of Petersburg, had communicated to the Senate the passage of the House bill to amend section 2 of an act of May 9, 1903, to authorize the city of Petersburg to divert the freshet waters of the Appomattox River and to construct and maintain a channel and a dam in the execution of n channel and a dam in the execution of such purpose. The bill was later taken such purpose. The bill was later taken up, the committee discharged from further consideration of the measure, and it was passed without opposition. The purposes of the measure are thus stated;

To divert the freshet waters of the Appointatox River into a channel to be

constructed, and to erect and perpetually maintain a dam of such character, height mainthin a dam of such character, height and width, as it may deem proper across said river at such a point as it may select between Pocahontas bridge at the head of navigation, and the bridge of the Vir-ginia Passenger and Power Company, and with the consent of said city, the said dam may be creeted and perpetually maintained by the United States governmaintained by the United States govern-ment; but the title to said dam when erected and the land thereby made shall remain and be in the said city or its as-signs or grantees with the right and power in said city or such assigns or grantees to perpetually remain the same.

grantees to perpetually remain the same. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.
Among the House bills reported to the Senate yesterday were:
To confirm the proceedings of the Council of Newport News relating to the issue of \$56,000 bonds for paving purposes.
To confer on the Town Council of Barton Heights certain authority as to the counterly adjoining said town. cemeteries adjoining said town.

To amend section 963 of the Code as

amended, and to amend section 904 of the

Code in relation to road surveyors.

Committees were discharged ffrom further consideration of a number of local bills and some general bills to which there was no objection. Among these was a general law providing a method for the correction of errorous assessments. This correction of erroneous assessments. This was passed by, however, for the present.

The House.

The House.

The House was called to order at 10 c clock by Sreaker Ryan, and prayer was effered by Rev. Robert Strange, of the Episcopal Clurch.

The House discharged the Finance Committee from the consideration of Mr. Gravely's pension bill, to allow pensioners now on the lists under the act of 1888 to apply under the Caton act, and the lev yold was-ayes, 40; noes, 9-but the Ledy refused to discharge the committee from the consideration of Mr. Fulton's incasure to admit solders now resident in Virginia who fought in the Confederate army from other States to the pension rolls. The vote on the proposition was-ayes, 23; noes, 13.

Mr. Churchman offered a bill, which was referred, providing for amending the charter of the city of Buena Vista.

Mr. Whitchead offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Committee on the Chesapeake and 11s Tributaries to report a bill offered by himself, to protect the food fish of the Commonwealth.

new circuit courts came up, a number of amendments were offered and agreed upon without objection, but a fight was caused over that offered by Mr. Churchman, to strike out the July term for Rockingham. Mr. Sipe opposed this, and it was rejected. Mr. Owens, of Norfolk county, moved to amend by cutting down. it was rejected. Mr. Owens, of Nortok county, moved to amend by cutting down the terms of Princess Anne from six to four, so as to give more time for special terms in Norfolk county. Mr. Cumming, it support of the amendment, read a letter from Judge Portlock, asking for the change, and this provoked a warm speech from Mr. Lee, of Pairfax, who declared that he wanted to enter his protest against judges coming here to lobby for election and then undertaking to throttle the will of the people as to terms and dates for sitting. Mr. Cumming chended Judge Portlock briefly, and Mr. Bland, of Portsmouth, spoke for the sunendment. Mr. Davis spoke for the report of the committee, and declared that when Norfolk county had been given the ten terms she asked, she had no right to say that Princess Anne should not have what the committee had given her. The amendment was defeated in a whirl, and the bill, was ordered to its engrossment and finally passed. Mr. esigned to give more terms to Norfolk

THE ST. LOUIS BILL The St. Louis appropriation bill, providing \$10,000 for a Virginia building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was pass-

ing \$10,000 for a Virginia building at the Louislana Purchiase Exposition, was passed, out of its order; ayes, 55; noes, 13; and the bill, appropriating \$30,000 for additional wards at the University of Virginia Hospital, was also passed. The vote on this bill was, ayes, 51; noes, 9.

The special order came up at 1130 c'clock, which was the consideration of the various amendments proposed to the Barksdale pure elections law, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Caton was laid before the body.

Mr. Kelley offered, on behalf of the committee, an amendment in the nature of a substitute, providing certain changes, the chief one being to insert the word "corruptly," but he moved to strike this out and insert in lieu thereof, "other than by appent to his reason and judgment." Mr. Caton made a strong appeal for his substitute, and, pending further action, the chair, at 2 o'clock, was vacated until 3:30 P. M.

Mr. Caton made a strong appeal for his substitute, and, pending further action, the chair, at 2 o'clock, was vacated until 2:30 P. M.

Afternoon session was called to order at 3:30 o'clock, and Mr. Kelley was recognized, and spoke at some length in favor of his amendment to the Caton substitute for Barksdale bill. The member from Richmond codiented that the Barksdale law was too stringent for the present age, and that under its provisions no man could spend money in elections for any purpose, without rendering himself liable to fine and imprisonment. He said it put the honest man at a disadvantage in contests, and he appealed to the House to adopt his amendment.

Mr. Cumming followed Mr. Kelley, and spoke for the latter's amendment, contending that the substitute offered by Mr. Caton did nothing more than to add words to the Barksdale like. If b thought the Barksdale like, in its present form, was far ahead of public sentiment on this subject, and he thought it should be amended.

Mr. C. C. Baker spoke for the Kelley.

ar allead.

All the subject, and he thought it should be amended.

Mr. C. C. Baker spoke for the Kelley amendment, and declared that the present law was unfair to honest mon. There was a good deal of cross-firing between various members, and Mr. Lussiter spoke breity for the Kelley amendment.

Mr. Heermans offered an amendment to the Caton substitute, prohibiting the hiring of persons for distributing literature, but it was rejected.

The Kelley amendment was rejected; ayes, 30; nees, 35; and the member from Richmond offered the Barksdale bill as a further substitute, so amended as to provide that the expenses of public speakers canvassing outside of their own counties shall be deemed legitimate and allowing persons to contribute funds to party committees for legitimate purposes.

poscs.

Mr. Barksdale was upon the floor, and suggested and prepared the amendments offered by Mr. Kelley, and they were agreed to as a substitute for the Caton bill. The senator, said he would endeavor te get them through the Senate. The substitute, as amended, was engrossed, and the body adjourned.

To amend and re-enant sections \$151, \$485 as amended by an act of the General Assembly approved January 18, 1853; sections \$447, 4459, \$269, \$465, \$466, \$367, \$349, \$371, \$3.55, \$383 and \$369 of chapter 170 of the Code of Virginia, and to repeal sections \$153, \$363, \$473, \$485, \$365, \$366, \$367, \$460, \$471, \$3.55, \$483 and \$367 of said chapter of said Gode 590, \$306, \$306 and \$505 of the Code of Virginia, and to amend and re-enant sections \$15, \$160

of the Code of, Virginia.
To amend and re-enact sections 38:3 and 2535 of the Code of Virginia.
To amend and re-enact sections 37:4 and 27:45 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the girling or neceptance of a bribe and the pusishment therefor for abating public nuisances and to repeal an act approved March 6, 18:85, in relation therefor.
To amend and re-enact section 3833 as amended by an act approved Januar- 15, 18:14; 1895, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 15, 18:14; 1895, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 15, 18:14; 1895, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 15, 18:14; 1895, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 15, 18:14; 1895, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 16, 18:14; 1805, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 16, 18:14; 1805, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 16, 18:14; 1805, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 16, 18:14; 1805, 2003, 2004, 3009, as amended by an act approved Januar- 16, 18:14; 1805, 2003, 2004, 2009, and 2004, as amended by an act approved Januar- 16, 18:14; 1805, 2009, and 20

the pension rolls of the State as partially disabled.

In relation to the improvement of the Appomattox River at Petersburg.

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "an
not to amend and re-enact socion 3255 of the
Code of Virginia, so as to the intermittine, or
in vacation," approved Pebruary 15, 1901, so,
as to make the same apply to criminal as well
as civil cases, tons 2025, 2005, 2006 and 2007 of
the Code of Virginia, and to amend, and reenact sections 2006, 3007, 2005, E009, 2006 and 2007
of the Code of Virginia, as heretofore amended,
in relation to the terms of courts.

CAPITOL ENLARGEMENT.

The Anderson Bill Not to be Pressed This Session.

bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh p always debilitating and should aever fail oattention.

It is a discharge from the mucous membrane when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure, commonly scrotilous, condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gures all forms of catarrh, radically and permanently—it removes the cause and overcomes all the effects. Get Hood's.

Men the bill fixing the terms of the other manufactors of the proposition was necessary and should aever fail oattention.

Pressed This Session.

The Anderson bill, proposing the appropriated, for the purpose of already appropriated, for the purpose of already appropriated, for the purpose of the State Capitol, is now sleeping in the actives of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Churchman offered a bill, which was referred, providing for amending the charter of the city of Buena Vista.

Mr. Churchman offered a bill, which was referred, providing for amending the charter of the city of Buena Vista.

Mr. Whitehead offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Committee on the Chesapeake and its Tributaries to report a bill offered by himself, to protect the food fish of the Commonwealth.

A bill was offered by Mr. Garrett and referred monographs and the press of the new General himself, to protect the food fish of the town of Clifton Ferge.

When the bill fixing the terms of the of the present session with consideration of \$150,000, in addition to \$100.

The Anderson bill, proposing the appropriated, for the purpose of the

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure Cost Nothing If It Falls.

Any honest person who ruffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I scarched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 70 years I worked to this end. termany, my sourch was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me, as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians

acriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into fleeth Joints of the transless impossible. But it will deep the control to shoot the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rhoumatic Cure on triat. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatism—a potent torce against disease that is irresistable. My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I know what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remody on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vienity so that you man meure alx bettless of Dr. Shoop's theumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. It is succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory, I don't expect a ponny from you had can affect obronic Rheumatism. Use that can affect obronic Rheumatism. Use that can affect obronic Rheumatism. Use the drugged to the verge of dankes out of the blood, My remody does that even in the most difficult, obstinate access it has cured the oldest cases that a verget the distance of the condition of the lood, My remody does that one in the cross it has cured the oldest cases it has cured the oldest cases that i were conditioned the condition of the lood, My remody does that one in the case it that would can of one chronic case in ten.

Write me and the full will send you the book. Try my remody for a mont, for it can't the loss.

remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.
Write me and I will send you the book.
Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it falls the loss is mine. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 288, Racine

of the measure when a month will make little difference. There is a strong sentiment in the General Assembly favorable to the bill, and its passage by the next Legislature is practically assured.

The bill provides for the enlargement of the Capitol by the creation of wings to east and west of the present structure, with a hall in each wing, one for the Senate and the other for the House. The old building is to be left intact without in any way disturbing its outlines, but will be renovated and made fire-proof as far as practicable. fire-proof as far as practicable

DEMOCRATS OF BOSTON WIN MUNICIPAL VICTORY

(By Associated Press.)
BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 15.—The Democrats won an overwhelming victory in the municipal election to-day, Mayor Patrick Coilins being re-clected by 27,000 plurality, the largest ever given a mayoralty candidate in the history of the city. The Board of Aldermen next year will be solidly Democratic, and that party will have a large majority in the Common Council. The city, as usual, favored licensed liquor solling by a large majority.

ROYAL ARCANUM'S MASS-MEETING

Arrangements are being perfected for a great union mass meeting of the mem-ters of the Royal Arcanum councils of Music some time in January next. The matter is in the hands of a committee of three from each of the seven councils

in Richmond.
This joint body had a meeting at Lee
Camp hall last night and organized, with
Mr. Sol. L. Bloomberg as chairman and
Mr. Richardson as scoretary, Details were

Mr. Richardson as scoretary, Detais were discussed and it was announced that the grand regent will be here and several of the past grand regents. The mass meeting will go beyond anything yet attempted by the Royal Arcanum. The next meeting of the committee will be held December 29th, when the chief details of the proposed gathering will be announced. will be announced

Annual Pound Party.

Annual Pound Farty.

The ladies of St. Anne's Benevolent Society of St. Peter's Cathedral will hold their annual pound party on December 21st, 22d, and 22d, in the basement of the Cathedral. A committee will be in attendance on those days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., to receive donations of clothing, provisions, fuel and money.

A largely attended and very successful rehearsal of the chorus of the Wednesday Club was held last night at the Y. M. C. A. The singing was under the direction of Professor Gokins.

Mr. Glass Here.

Congressman Carter Glass, of Lynch-burg, was in the city yesterday, and spent some time in the Senate chamber with his former colleagues, who warmly creeted him. Mr. Glass left for Washgreeted him. Mi ington last night.

TWO FAVORITES AT NEW ORLEANS

Hands Across and Siddons Were the Only Ones to Win at Crescent City Track.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 15.—Hands Across and Siddons were the only winning favorites to-day. Lev Dorsey was well backed in his race, and nosed out a victory for his supporters. Autumn Lances was cut down in her race. Summary:

nary:
First race—soven furlongs—Hands
Across (5 to 2) first, Badger (4 to 1)
second, Anti Trust (9 to 1) third. Time.

1:30 1-5.

Second race—six furlongs—Foxy Keene (20 to 1) first, Floyd R. (20 to 1) second. Van Ness (2 to 1) third. Time 1:53.

Third race—five furlongs—Little Jack Horner (4 to 1) first, Za Bharp (5 to 2) second. Demurrer (14 to 5) third. Time,

DIVISIONS ARE CHANGED

Secretary of War Approves Recommendations of the General Staff.

ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS

Four Military Divisions in the United States and One in the Philippine Islands.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Secreary of War to-day approved the recommendation of the general staff, estab lishing military divisions and somewhat changing the present boundary lines of departments in the United States. will be four divisions in the United States and one in the Philippines.

The Atlantic division will constitute the resent Department of the East, except the State of Louisiana with the State of l'ennessee added thereto, and will be com posed of the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf. headquarters of the Department of the Gulf will be located at Allanta, Ga., and the headquarters of the division will be at Governor's Island, New York, Head-

the hendquarters of the division. Will be at Governor's Island, New York, Hendquarters of the Department of the East will be temporarily Governor's Island. The northern division will be composed of the present Department of the Lakes, the Department of Missouri and the Department of Dakota. The Department of Missouri is enlarged by adding thereto the State of Wyoming, which has been detached from the Department of Colorado. The headquarters of the Northern Division will be at St. Louis.

The Pacific Division will be composed of the present departments of California and Columbia. The headquarters of the division will be at San Francisco.

The southwestern division will be composed of the Departments of Colorado and Texas. The Department of Texas will be enlarged by the addition of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas and Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The headquarters of this division will be Oklahoma City, Oklahoma will applied to the States of Louisiana and States of States of Collahoma will sense and States of Collahoma will sense and States of Collahoma will sense and States of Louisiana and Arkansas and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma will sense and sense and States of Collahoma will sense and sense and States of Collahoma will sense and sense and States of Collahoma will sense and sense a

Okinhoma and Indian Territory. The headquarters of this division will be Oklahoma City, Okiahoma.

The Philippine division will remain as now constituted.

The following division commanders have been decided upon: Atlantic Division, Major-General Corbin: Northern Division, Major-General Bates; Pacific Civision, Major-General MacArthur; Southwestern Division, Major-General Sunner; Philippine Division, Major-General Wade. The order becomes effective January 15, 1994.

The following officers have been designated to assume command of the several departments: Department of the Culf. General Haines; Department of the Missourl, General Wint; General Carr, temporarily; Department of California, General MacArthur, temporarily; Department of California, General MacArthur, temporarily; Department of California, General MacArthur, temporarily; Department of Colinpine Canneral Functor, Department Department Department Colinpine Canneral Functor, Department Department Colinpine Canneral Functor, Department Depa

General MacArthur, temporarily; Department of Columbia, General Funaton; Department of Colorado, General Funaton; Department of Colorado, General Bajdwin; Department of Texas, General Lee, General Barry, temporarily; Department of Luzon, General Randall; Department of Visayas, General Carter; Department of Mindanao, General Wood; Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry Bohool, Fort Leavenworth, General Bell.

A delegation of citizens of Chattanooga, accompanied by Representative Brownicw, of Tennessee, waited on Secretary Root before he approved the plans of the general board and made an argument in favor of establishing the headquarters of the new military department at Chattanooga instead of Atlanta. General MacArthur, temporarily; Depart

fact this merger is a combination in the form of trust or otherwise, as follows: "That the end it accomplishes, is to bring under one control the Northern

by them."
"That this end was the deliberate purpose of the parties defendant, who conceived and carried out the combination.
"That such a combination is in restraint of trade on your hopers have repeated."

pose of the parties defendant, who conceived and carried out the combination.

"That such a combination is in restraint of trade, an your honors have repeatedly decided, and therefore violates the act of Congress. It is bad enough to bring the railroad facilities of an important section of the country under monopolistic control, but when to the power to fix charges for transportation you add the creation of scores of millions of flat stock upon which those charges are expected to pay dividends, you impose an unjustifiable burden unon the people and exact too high a price for a succassful exasion of the law."

In concluding, the attorney-general said: "As I said in opening this argument specifically, this suit was instituted to determine whether this device, which defendants employed to restrain interstate commerce by monopolizing the business of transportation, will prevail against a law making all devices to that end illegal. It is this particular device that is before the court, and no other. "The possibilities of a securities holding company of this kind, as a financial machine for manipulating railroad and other proportes and concentrating their control in the hands of a powerful clique, are, however, legitimate considerations, and I am safe in saying they are simply enormous. It has again and again been laid out, since the organization of the Northern Securities Company, that in its simplest form it is possible for a groun of men, by incorporating themselves as a securities holding company to control two railroad companies upon the holding of half the amount of stock that would be required in the hands of individuals. To prevent such a dangerous concentration of power, dangerous to commerce and a menace to our freedom, the people have done all that it is possible for a groun of men, by incorporating themselves as a securities holding company, to control two railroad companies upon the holding of half the amount of stock that would be required in the hands of individuals. To prevent such a dangerous concent Not a Trust.

Mr. Knox was immediately followed by George B. Young, on behalf of the Securities Company. He began his argument saying that his clients do not seek to in any way limit the authority of Congress over interstate commerce, nor was the Securities Company seeking to in any way avade the law. But it was not, he said, necessary, to stretch a law covering in the said, necessary, to stretch a law covering in the said of the said o

The Xmas Company. ...Special... Sale.

Our Special Bargains Are Going Fast.

The rush of customers to our store is increasing every day and the stock of magnificent instruments which we are displaying at our Tenth Annual Christmas Sale is being rapidly depleted. There is, however, still a number of fine instruments left in each of the following lots.

Lot No. 1. 15 Splendid Upright Planos \$275.00 value, the holiday price

These handsome instruments are fully guaranteed and warranted in every respect, and are the latest approved models. 71-3 octaves, full metal frame, three strings to bass, handsomely pollshed comments of the management of the comments. To make the comments of the comment

Lot No. 2. 12 of These Elegant Upright Pianos Still Left. They formerly sold for \$350.00, but they go for the holidays at

The

Cable

Company.

\$269.00, 7.1-8 octaves, full metal frame, overstring bass, beautifully de-signed case in walnut, oak or manogany. Terms: \$7.00 Per Month.

We are Disposing of These Pianos While You are Making Up Your Mind.

Lot No. 3. 9 Magnificent Instruments

Regular pitco \$400.00, holiday prico \$315.00. A general description of these Planes would fill a volume. They are great. They will sure-ly please you.

Terms: \$8 Per Month

Lot No. 4. 10 \$600 Pianos to Go at \$413.

No argument is necessary to sell this Piano. Its name commends it. It is the finest Unright Plane ever manufactured. Terms: \$10.00 Per Month.

Stool and Scarf Free With Every Piano.

Lot No. 5.

Second-Hand Uprights. Original price from \$250 to \$600, Our Price \$150 up.

Standard make. Many high-cle sinstruments came to us last week in exchange, and we must get rid of them. Terms: \$1.50 Per Week.

Square Planos, 27 Still Left They will go this week from \$25 to \$50.

Lot No. 6.

The greatest sacrifice ever known, but we must have the room. It will pay you to investigato Terms: \$2.00 Per Month.

There is Nothing in the Music Line That Cannot Be Obtained at Our Store.

The World Famous Conover, Cable, Kingsbury, Schubert, Wellington, Schirmer and De Koven Pianos. Chicago Cottage Organs.

The Chase & Baker Piano Player Makes You a Musician.

Phonographs, Cylinder and Disc Records, Graphophones,

\$15 to \$75. Sold on Easy Terms. Don't forget we carry the largest stock in the South. The amusement derived during one evening will more than compensate you for the cost of the machine.

Remember, We Sell 50c. Moulded Records for 25c. Small instruments of every description

Criterion Music Boxes are the Best Made.

The Cable Company,

something that is not interstate commerce. "We are not dealing here with commerce or the operations of railroads at all," he said, "but we are dealing with the question of property." Mr. Young contended that the transfer of the stock of the railroad companies to the stock of the railroad companies to the Securities Company had been entirely free from the features which had operated to throw discredit upon the formarion of trusts. There was no million dollar commission nor any other incident of the usual character. Indeed, he asserted that the combination was in no sense a trust. The transaction was in no sense a trust. The transaction was nothing more than a transfer of property.

"We are proceeding upon the theory," he said, "that an out and out sale was made, and," he went on, "unless the court is prepared to hold that Congress should exercise exclusive control of all transfers of transportation agencies engaged in interstate commerce, we fail to see how this transaction can be held to be a combination in pestraint of trade, or a violation of the anti-trust law,"

M'GUIRE STATUE

M'GUIRE STATUE

EXPECTED TO-DAY

The bronze statue of Dr. Hunter McGuire is expected to reach the city to-day. The pedestal is ready to receive it. It is not expected that the unveiling will take place before January 5th Judge George L. Christian will present the statue to the State on the part of the donors, and Governor Montague will receive it. Hunter McGuire, Jr., a. grandson of the surgeon, will draw the veil. Major Holmes T. Conrad will deliver the address.

dress.
The following inscription has been prepared to be engraved upon the granite pedestal:

pared to be ongraved upon the pedestal:

Hunter Holmss McGuire, M. D., Li., D.,
President of the American Medical and of the
American Surgical Association,
Founder of the University College of Medical Director Jackson's Corps,
Army of Northern Virginiki,
An Eminent Military and Civil Surgeon and Beloved Physician;
An Able Teacher and Vigorous Writer;
A Useful Citizen and Broud Humanitarian;
Gifted in Mind and Genorous in Heart.
This Monument is Erected by His Many Friends.

Democratic Senators Take This Action in Spite of Considerable Opposition.

able Opposition.

(IN Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON. D. C., December 15.—
The Democratic caucus to-day, after considerable opposition, passed a resolution declaring that caucus action of the party hereafter should be binding, and that all members should ablde by such caucus action. The caucus will assemble to-morrow, when it is expected the Panama treaty will be taken up.

The resolution to make the caucus binding provides that any action so endorsed must have a two-thirds' vote. The Panama Canal situation was discussed, and it was developed that a sufficient number of Democrats would vote for the treaty to insure its ratification. The Democrats will insist that certain amendments be incorporated in the treaty, and that these amendments will have the caucus approval.

The action of the Democratic caucus.

amendments be incorporated in the treaty, and that these amendments will have the caucus approval.

The action of the Democratic caucus in making the future decrees of the caucus binding was not unanimous. Senator Cockrell opposed the proposition, saying that during the past fifty years such a proceeding was not regarded as necessary by the Democratic party. To this reply was made that the Democratic party had been in power but very little during the past fifty years. Senator Stone, of Missouri, took issue with his colleague, and favored firm caucus action. When the vote was taken Senator Cockrell, on account of his views, was excused from voting. Two other senator Maliory moved to exclude from the operation of the agreement the pending reciprocity bill and the Panama treaty, but this was voted down. It was stated that matters upon which caucus action was to be taken would be considered as they arose.

Always Remember the Oul Name axative Bromo Ouinine Curee & Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days 6. The Lower be 250